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"I know the danger of the doctrine I am discussing, but I know the greater danger of the other doctrine that would stifle enquiry on the pretense of its dangerous consequences to religion and morality. But Philosophy can no more accept the unreasonable demands of religion and morality than she can reject the just demands of atheism and immorality."

Welcome at all times, such an assertion is most valuable now, when men are tempted by the external crisis to establish an auto censorship over their own thoughts. Mr. Wadia has produced a stimulating and valuable book. His philosophy can only be criticised by the professional philosopher. But he also addresses the general public, and, as a member of it, the present reviewer would applaud the sincerity and the courage with which he writes and would indicate the robust and slightly imperceptive temperament from which that courage springs.

E. M. FORSTER.

Weybridge, England.

SHORTER NOTICES.

THE FREE MAN AND THE SOLDIER. By Ralph Barton Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916. Pp. ix, 237. Price, \$1.40 net.

"The Free Man and the Soldier" is a collection of twelve essays, ten of them reprinted from the periodical press, all bearing more or less upon the war. The divergencies in content and in treatment are enormous, however; indeed they provide a series of shocks for any reader unprepared by foreknowledge of the great versatility of Professor Perry's mind. Thus a couple of magazine articles pleading for military preparedness (in 1916) written in brilliant journalese are followed by an essay—the solidest in the book—in which Professor Perry digs deep into philosophy for the sources of German cultural intolerance. This is succeeded by an amusing skit on the life of the Plattsburg "Rookie"—written from actual experience. There follows a quartet of war essays, including Professor Perry's much discussed answers to Bertrand Russell's still more famous articles in *The Atlantic* and *THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS*. The book is concluded with a group of papers with comparatively little bearing on the problems of the war in which the author philosophizes about "Harvard individualism," liberal education, the "useless virtue" of rationality, and the feminist movement.

The only unfortunate essay in the collection is the preface. There Professor Perry imputes to the book as a whole a seriousness of purpose and a regard for "the whole truth" which are conspicuously lacking in the more ardently pro-preparedness and pro-Entente articles. In this regard the contrast between Bertrand Russell and Professor Perry is by no means favorable to Professor Perry. Bertrand Russell's position is based on a profound distrust not of the ideas behind the slogans of the Allies but of the sincerity with which those slogans are uttered by the men who control

affairs of state. He has substantiated that distrust with a scholarly analysis of the military and diplomatic past of the nations involved—a past which we all prefer not to examine too critically, and which Professor Perry adroitly eliminates from the discussion. Instead of ploughing deep into the foundations of Russell's argument Professor Perry shows a tendency to attribute to his antagonist a "belief that when a man has struck an attitude, and has braved it out in the midst of a rough and vulgar world, he has somehow solved the problem and done his duty" (p. 97).

But waiving this dispute, one can hardly accept such dicta as the following as expressing "the whole truth": "Military preparedness in itself means nothing more than foresight and organization applied to the contingency of war" (p. 12); "Compulsory military service is in principle contrary to no ideal save that of reaping without toil and sacrifice" (p. 33); "What he (the conscientious objector) needs is a new conscience which will teach him to keep the faith with his fellows until such time as their common understanding and their controlling policy shall have been modified" (p. 37).

C. E. A.

THE WILL TO FREEDOM: OR THE GOSPEL OF NIETZSCHE AND THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST. By J. N. Figgis, D.D., Litt.D. London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917. Pp. xx, 320. Price, 6s. net.

Dr. Figgis's study of Nietzsche in six lectures is not the summary condemnation universal at one time in the English press. He is in love with his subject, and under the charm of a writer who spoke of Christianity as "the one great curse, the one great intrinsic depravity." But to Dr. Figgis, pessimism is "ten thousand times more wicked than all the variegated blasphemies of Nietzsche."

His study of Nietzsche is able, fresh and sympathetic; he lays stress on the fact that Nietzsche's influence on modern Germany was by no means lessened by his anti-Prussian views of later years. Perhaps because he is under Nietzsche's charm, he does not quite come to grips with his subject. He gives four pages to a quotation of purely literary interest, and does not put up a reply to the Nietzschean assault upon Christian ethics.

It is somewhat difficult to reconcile Dr. Figgis's attitude to Nietzsche as "a friend in many ways to Christianity"; and at the same time as "one of the many influences that will deepen the cleavage between the church and the world in the future," a dangerous influence, whose doctrine of the superman, is "the spirit of pride in mere power, which believes that for powerful individuals or classes and for these alone, nothing is true, all things are permitted." Nietzsche's dissent from Christian ethics is so pronounced; the points in common with the Christian view of life so few, that it is misleading to style the "John the Baptist of the new kingdom" in any way the friend of Christianity.

M. J.

THE CHOICE BEFORE US. By G. Lowes Dickinson. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1917. Pp. ix, 274. Price, 6s. net.

Mr. Lowes Dickinson paints the future of a world given over to militarism, and to wars of terrific intensity, such as are sketched by the Russian general Skugarewski; and in the latter part of the book discusses the alternative, manifold problems of international control, covering very much the same ground as other recent internationalist literature.

The first part of the book, which was written before M. Séché's *Les Guerres d'Enfer*, is very well worth reading from the intensity, vigour and directness of its attack upon the reality underlying the militaristic ideal. His thesis is well supported by documents. Militarism is to a great extent an European phenomenon, for the far East (with the exception of Japan) is untouched by it. "For that reason," writes the author, "those parts of the world are the hope of the world." Within a few pages he quotes a very interesting letter from a Chinese Confucian (p. 22) which shows militarism spreading like an epidemic even in China, and China looking forward to defending her vast empire and "claiming the voice and place to which she is entitled in the family of nations." With regard to militarism in England, Mr. Lowes Dickinson lays undue stress on an entirely un-influential and forgotten book by Captain Ross in his attempt to find evidences of militarism in countries other than Germany.

With all his justifiable indignation at the conscription that needs persecution, he goes too far in his forecast that "it will not be long if conscription is continued after the war, before these men (*i. e.* conscientious objectors) will be shot with the full approval of the Press, the universities, and the Churches." The value of the book lies in its appeal to realities; its criticism of unreal standards and ideals, of the flat assertion that the "State is a personality different in kind from the individuals it controls; the weakness of any foreign policy which behaves in abstraction from the concrete interests of the people."

M. J.

THE COMING POLITY: A STUDY IN RECONSTRUCTION. By Patrick Geddes and Victor Branford (The Making of the Future Series). London: Williams and Norgate, 1917. Pp. xviii, 264. Price, 5s. net.

This interesting and optimistic opening volume of the Making of the Future Series is another sign of the reaction against the tendency to hypostatize the State in the political theory, that was inspired by Germany. Instead, the authors look to France and the French sociological ideals as expressed by Comte and Le Play, and particularly to the latter's conception of regionalism, and tend to re-express the problems of statecraft, and nationalism in the concrete terms of civic and regional life. As in *Ideals at War*, the great new figure on education is, of course, Baden Powell, and the authors require for boys "in place of the existing elementary school, an elemental school, with picked craftsmen for schoolmasters."

M. J.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF FUTURE WARS. By Viscount Bryce and others. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1917. Pp. 54. Price, 1s. net.

The proposals include in a convenient form Lord Bryce's draft scheme, the programme of the League of Nations Society and of the American League to Enforce Peace, together with an appendix giving quotations from leading statesmen on the subject of international relationships after the war, and an Introduction in which the project of the authors is stated as not "a world state or even an European Federation" (which they do not believe to be practicable at any near date), but an association of independent and sovereign states which could be realised immediately at the conclusion of the war. This avoids the crux of various proposals, entailing the inevitable surrender of sovereignty.

M. J.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE WAR. By John Burnet. London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1917. Pp. x, 238. Price, 4s. 6d. net.

This is a most thorough, sane, and scientific piece of work. Most of the criticisms on the German educational system were published in an address delivered in 1913, and they are not therefore unduly influenced by the war (p. vii). Thus the conclusion (p. 214) that "it is impracticable for us to throw the whole burden of giving a complete liberal education on the secondary schools, and that it would be most undesirable even if it were practicable," has a quite special value. Americans will read pp. 40-48 and 223-238 with particular interest. This is the best work on education we have seen for a long time.

P. J.

PROBLEMS OF THE WAR. Papers read before the Grotius Society in the year 1916. Vol. II. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd., 1917. Pp. xxvi, 178. Price, 6s. net.

The second volume of the proceedings of the Grotius Society carries on the policy of the earlier volumes, a policy of the full discussion of problems of international law from the juridical standpoint. As claimed in the editorial note "not one of the writers has consciously departed from that attitude of impartiality which should distinguish an international jurist." Among the valuable contributions are papers on 'International Leagues,' on 'The Enforcement of the Hague Conventions,' and on the effect of the war on international law, which lays special stress on the fact that the freedom of the seas is seriously compromised by the creation by belligerents of what are called war zones. There are also papers of ethical interest on questions directly arising out of the war, such as the punishment of war crimes, the treatment of civilians in occupied territories; and 'war-treason'; the latter the result, according to Professor J. H. Morgan, of a "forced and illegitimate union between Constitutional Law and National Law," and of German origin. According to the German military code, supplemented by an Imperial ordinance, in time of war, a foreigner who in Germany in the field, or in occupied country whether in the field or not, commits any of the offenses which, if committed by a German soldier would be war-treason, is guilty of the same offence; which is an intolerably harsh conception.

M. J.

RATIONAL SEX ETHICS. By W. F. Robie. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1916. Pp. 356.

The word "rational" in the title of this book is relevant, in the first place, to the method employed. The discussion is based upon an inductive study of material obtained in part through the author's medical experience and in part through questionnaires filled out by "what is considered the better part of the middle class." The questionnaires seem to have been in many cases supplemented by personal interviews. The outcome of the inquiry indicates a far greater frequency in this class of auto-erotism and a less amount of promiscuous relations than has ordinarily been supposed. The author is convinced also that the evil consequences of auto-erotism have been greatly exaggerated and that the fear of evil consequences has frequently been the worst factor.

In the second place the term "rational" might be applied to the recom-

mendations of the author, if we understand by rational what is removed from extreme. While opposing utterly promiscuous sex relations, the author emphasizes the positive values of vigorous sex life. His clinical advice to many persons both normal and neurotic, in which he has employed methods similar to those of Freudian analysis, seems to have yielded highly beneficial results.

J. H. T.

MOTHERHOOD AND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE SEXES. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. London: Eveleigh Nash and Company, Ltd., 1917. Pp. 396. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

This book makes some excellent points: for instance "There are still too many births for our civilization to look after: we are still unfit to be trusted with a rising birth-rate"; yet the author subsequently quotes, without protest or criticism, from Dr. Mary Scharlieb's bigoted and dishonest statements! The whole chapter on "The Unmarried Mother" is very timely and useful: so is the plea for honourable recognition of individual sexual diversity, and the insistence on the harm which is being done by the systematic ignoring of women's special physiology, both in industry and education.

It is a pity that the wisdom and justice of many of C. G. Hartley's contentions should be stifled in a rhetoric which resembles masses of pink cotton wool, and interspersed with bits of pure reaction, *e. g.* "Woman belongs not to herself, but to posterity"! Moreover the habit of unacknowledged quotation has grown upon her, sentences are lifted bodily from the work of Ellen Key, Patrick Geddes, from Sylvia Pankhurst's excellent essay on The Birth-Rate Commission's Report—without any indication of their source.

The author's exhortations to her sex sometimes degenerate into sheer nagging; it is absurd to blame women primarily for the social chaos of the present or the immediate past.

The book compares unfavorably both with C. G. Hartley's first work "The Truth about Women," and with the straightforward and exhaustive study, "The Sexual Crisis" by Grete Meisel Hess, which is accessible to Americans in the Pauls' valuable translation.

F. W. STELLA BROWNE.

THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL: THE STORY OF A GREAT CHARITY. By the Rev. H. F. B. Compston. With Foreword by the Archbishop of Canterbury. London: Society For Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1917. Pp. 237. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

The eighteenth century in England was an era of charitable enterprise and social reform, and among many other charitable undertakings of the utmost importance it saw the foundation of the first English Penitentiary by Robert Dingley. It was in 1758 and as a result of a letter in the *Rambler* and an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, both of 1751, that Robert Dingley published his *Proposals for establishing a public place of reception for Penitent Prostitutes*, and the foundation of the Magdalen Hospital took place almost immediately after this. The origin and history of the Hospital is given in Part I of the book under notice, and Part II is biographical and descriptive and deals with both the past and the present. An Appendix deals with accounts of past and present officers and staff and so on. There are twenty excellent illustrations, the book is written well

and with great care and detail, it is magnificently printed, and it is altogether of very great interest and value.

P. J.

POVERTY AND ITS VICIOUS CIRCLES. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. London: J. and A. Churchill, 1917. Pp. xiv, 180. Price, 5s. net.

The problem of poverty is illustrated diagrammatically by woodcuts which help in the visualisation of ideas. No detailed discussions of measures for dealing with poverty are included, as the author restricts himself to the analysis of certain of its causes and concomitants, as far as they can be shown in the "Vicious Circle."

M. J.

SOCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL IDEALS. By Bernard Bosanquet. London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1917. Pp. 325. Price, 6s. net.

Most of the papers, written in a strain of reasoned optimism, are reprinted from *The Charity Organisation Review* and discuss the principles which should underlie our handling of social problems, and certain aspects of social psychology. The essay on "the function of the state in promoting the unity of mankind" contains a restatement of his theory of the Super-Personality of the State, and a defence against the charge that implies "Prussian militarism." Dr. Bosanquet argues that a community cannot be responsible for crimes committed by its agents, but finally confesses that "recent events have done something to show that the responsibility of a community for a single wicked action may be more intimate than I had thought possible,"—a very candid admission. Most of the papers were written before the war, and a finely-written chapter on true pacifism and patriotism is perhaps the most generally interesting to-day. Throughout the book stress is laid on a noble conception of life as the only road to peace, and "to increase the number of persons who value things in this way and to adapt political forms to the expression of their will, is the only infallible road, however long, to the immense diminution, if not to the abolition, of war."

M. J.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MATERIAL WELL-BEING. By Benjamin Davies. London: Headley Brothers, Ltd., 1917. Pp. 64. Price, 1s. 6d. net.

A criticism of monopoly, usury and unproductive labour, in lieu of which the author holds up the principle of association.

M. J.

GUILD PRINCIPLES IN WAR AND PEACE. By S. G. Hobson. With an Introductory Essay by A. R. Orage. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1917. Pp. viii, 176. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

This book is a development of the thesis of *National Guilds*, and the attack on the wage-system is admirably continued. The book is worthy of more attention than its small size would seem to indicate: for Mr. Hobson is not only a clear thinker but also an attractive writer. The analysis of the evils in modern social structure seems to me to be correct, although many details have necessarily to be omitted in a small summary. The central idea is that labour is not a commodity as the economists have pretended: and it is shown that labour is not really treated as a commodity

by the managers of labour except when they are making up their accounts. It is argued that there is no reason why capital should not bear the support of labour during periods of unemployment: for the maintenance of a reserve of surplus is a distinct advantage to capital. The solution of the difficulty and the cure of the evils of the wage-system are said to be National Guilds. But in the constructive part of his thesis the author is not so persuasive as in the analysis. That is not to say that he is wrong: the solution he proposes appears to be on the right lines, but it is undeveloped. The obstacles are not really faced. It is too easily supposed that a complete and autonomous industry could be so organised as not to oppress either those belonging to it or the general public. But we may wish National Guilds "God-speed." There are too few good ideas in the world of political and social theory, and as for the practice of politics—that is unspeakably obsolete in its methods.

C. D. B.

COMMUNITY: a sociological study, being an attempt to set out the nature and fundamental laws of social life. By R. M. Maciver, D.Phil. London: Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1917. Pp. xvi, 467. Price, 12s. net.

In this remarkable book—remarkable for the vigour, originality and precision of the views presented—Dr. Maciver sets out the nature and fundamental laws of social life or community. He sets aside certain unreal distinctions between individual and social, as a main source of sociological error, for, as he writes in the chapter on "False Perspectives of Community":

"There are no individuals who are not social individuals, and society is nothing more than individuals associated and organised. Society has no life but the life of its members, no ends that are not their ends and no fulfilment beyond theirs. There is no conflict between society and the individual, between the welfare of the society and the welfare of the individual. The quality of the society is the quality of its members."

As community is the common life, an association is "an organisation of social life definitely established for the pursuit of one or more interests. The association is partial, a community is integral." He is averse from using expressions such as "collected wills," "tribal wills" and "spirit of the crowd" without due reservations, for they conceal the interaction of many individual minds, not a collective unit. "Because community is a union of minds, it is not therefore itself a mind. . . . Why are we to call the interrelation of mental forces a mind? Does the system so created think and feel and act? Does it perform a single one of those operations which we recognize as the work of . . . a mind?" (p. 76).

Of the two appendices, A is a very masterly criticism of neo-Hegelian identification of the State with society, in which the author examines the doctrine held by Rousseau, Hegel and Professor Bosanquet, showing that "in every case they are vitiated by a too narrow Hellenism." It is, perhaps, in this illuminating criticism of authorities such as Professor Bosanquet in this appendix and of M. Durkheim (p. 87), Mr. William McDougall (p. 79) that Dr. Maciver is at his best.

M. J.

AN INDUCTIVE STUDY OF RIGHT AND WRONG. By Mathew Hale Wilson. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1916. Pp. 321. Price, \$1.50 net.

Although modern society is doubtless not so highly stereotyped as the earlier social orders out of which it has developed, it is very much more

complex, and the very redundancy of the moral conventions of our civilization is therefore rather more likely to baffle the young people who are under the necessity of learning them than was the greater fixity of the taboos of the simpler social organization. And hence there is much to be said for the book which attempts, as "An Inductive Study" does, to bring together as many as possible of the moral conventions which have come to be our accepted guides as children and as parents, as pupils and as teachers, as members of the professions and in the different walks of business life, in our conduct of our political and social affairs as well as in our regulation of our own private lives. But "An Inductive Study" has accomplished this task somewhat too well. There are in it rather too few hints of the magnitude and importance of the unsolved moral problems which will beset the paths of its youthful readers almost before they have got a start in the world of affairs.

C. E. A.

ETUDES DE PHILOSOPHIE MORALE. By Charles Werner. Paris et Geneva: 1917. Pp. vii, 249.

Not the least of the evil products of the great war is the flood of impoverished writings which is making its appearance in all branches of literature. This volume which we hope can refer to the war as an extenuating circumstance is a fair example of what should not be encouraged in the domain of philosophy. It consists of a series of essays of which all but two have appeared before, and presents a theologico-philosophical viewpoint. The book is sufficiently characterized by its support of the idea that reality is not found in the world of perception, and the constant reiteration of the fallacy of the contradictory nature of science.

J. R. K.

ORGANIC TO HUMAN: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL. By Henry Maudsley, M.D. London: Macmillan and Company, 1916. Pp. 402. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

The candour with which Dr. Maudsley admits that this book was written to "occupy the time," should perhaps disarm criticism: yet it is difficult not to feel that the author might have found better occupation. There is a stupefying amount of repetition, there is no absolutely new detailed scientific research and there is a singular deadness to the creative and constructive impulses of our time; and all this is set forth in an excruciating style, heavily pedestrian, yet tortuous, culminating in a sentence twenty lines long, which concludes aptly enough with the phrase "ventosities of inflated verbiage!" (p. 313). The criticism of Socialist theory is particularly shallow. The best things in the book are the occasional footnotes which contain some curious facts.

F. W. S. B.

GREEK IDEALS: A STUDY OF SOCIAL LIFE. By C. Delisle Burns. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1917. Pp. xii, 276. Price, 5s. net.

Mr. Delisle Burns has written this little book for the ordinary man of intelligence wishing to know what we owe to Greece; but this is not to say that the scholar will not find it very fresh and arresting reading, even though "it contains no reference which will be new to scholars, and no subversively new conclusions drawn from the old evidence." It is a

popularisation, in the best sense of the word; a discussion of Greek ideals that he who runs may read. Emphasis is laid on the Greek idea of sociability, and the main argument of the book is that the Greeks desired a life in society and a character completely social; and society was conceived primarily as a religious union. In so far as society was organised politically their social life shows a desire for flexibility in law and free local development. Later developments of Greek ideals are expressed in literature; the 'old school' stood for traditional excellence, and the philosophers made Greek ideals more consistent and more exalted. Plato "expresses the desire for a perfect society, in which every man capable of a high development shall have an opportunity of doing what he is best fitted to do."

The best passages in the book deal, as is natural from Mr. Delisle Burns' earlier work, with political ideals, and his criticism of Plato's Republic is of great interest.

M. J.

THE CONTINGENCY OF THE LAWS OF NATURE. By Emile Boutroux. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company, 1916. Pp. ix, 196.

This volume, which was originally presented to the Sorbonne as a dissertation (1874), revived in 1895 and now translated, is a brilliant presentation of some ideas now long current.

M. Boutroux treats the problem of contingency with that delightful dialectic of which the French are masters. The fundamental thesis of the book is that phenomena are not subject to the laws of nature. The laws "express only the relations that are due to their previously realized nature" (p. 155). The contingency of the laws of nature is indicated, among other things, by the mutability of species and the impossibility of accounting for living and conscious beings by the operation of physical and physiological laws.

The positive result which M. Boutroux reaches is the fact of human freedom. He considers that the Beings of nature have a further task than merely to continue in existence. They must realize an ideal. In order to realize this ideal, which is highly developed in man, we find him endowed with free will, which is the power to choose between good and evil. The appearance of necessity in the world is caused by the fact that the ideal of the world is attempting to realize itself.

The ultimate support of this entire scheme of nature and freedom is God, who not only creates beings but is the ideal which guides their development. As long as M. Boutroux criticizes the assumption of an ultimate mechanical explanation of phenomena he is contributing to our understanding of experience. When he substitutes rather arbitrarily another ultimate he makes his argument lose most of its point. In general the tone of the book is that which characterized much of the reaction to Darwinism in its early career. A possible reason for the revival of the volume now is to be found in the stimulating challenge of current events for final explanations of human conditions.

J. R. K.

A SCALE OF PERFORMANCE TESTS. By Pintner and Paterson. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917. Pp. ix, 218.

Students of social ethics are watching with serious expectancy the contributions which psychology is making toward the solution of their

problems. Of particular interest to them is the work being done which has for its object the determination of the mental and moral status of individuals. They hope to receive much aid from the researches made in these fields. Although, as yet, nothing very definite has resulted from these researches, their development is not without instruction. The present book is a description of a scale of performance tests which is designed to grade individuals as to their mental ability. The performance tests obviate verbal instructions and responses, and are serviceable with foreign and deaf children and also those who have speech defects. The tests consist mainly in putting together figures and pictures.

J. R. K.

THE PASSING OF THE GREAT RACE, OR THE RACIAL BASIS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. By Madison Grant, with a preface by H. F. Osborn. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1917. Pp. xx, 232. Illustrated with numerous maps and plans. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

Mr. Grant's book is a popular statement of the racial problems of European history, illustrated by many very generalized maps; and emphasizing heredity rather than environment. The European problems are, as is natural in an American author, of serious import to Americans, especially in relation to immigration and the consequent racial degeneration. We confess ourselves puzzled by a chronological table, which dates the finding of iron in the second city of Hissarlik at 2000 B.C. and the discovery of its use in Crete eight hundred years later. It is, moreover, not obvious why Cnossos should be mentioned as if it flourished in the last Minoan age alone. In the present war he sees a demonstration of the truth that "the basis of the government of man is now and always will be force, not sentiment," and he looks on the war as "the modern edition of the old Berserker blood rage, class suicide on a gigantic scale," in which the Northern or Teutonic race is "passing." The book, which is written by a well-known American zoölogist, has some interesting features.

J. M. E.

THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE. By Ramsay Muir. London: Constable and Company, Ltd., 1917. Pp. xii, 244. Price, 6s. net.

The book, originally designed as one of a set of four to be included under the general title "The Culmination of Modern History," is a continuation of the author's *Nationalism and Internationalism*, in which he pointed out that the principle of autocracy, which the central empires stand for, is in the final stages of a struggle with "the rule of liberty and the rule of law." The first part of the book is a well-arranged survey of the process by which the whole world has, during the past four centuries, been subjugated by the civilisation of Europe. A fine contribution to imperialism is given in Professor Muir's quotation from an early nineteenth century official report laid before the British Parliament, containing the words: "It is recognised as an indisputable principle that the interests of the Native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of Europeans, whenever the two come into competition." It would be hard to find, as he truly says, a parallel to this formal statement of policy by the supreme government of a ruling race.

Professor Muir's historical survey is sound and full, yet without any unnecessary multiplicity of detail; but in the last stages, where the great challenge to the greatest of the new composite world states, the British

Empire, is dealt with there is a polemical note, and his references to America throughout are acid and grudging.

M. J.

THE ATHENÆUM SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS. 1916. Issued at the Request of the Council of the Library Association. Theology and Philosophy. London: The Athenæum, 1917. Pp. 48. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

This useful class list contains entries of a number of articles from 187 periodicals distributed under subject headings. Also an alphabetical index of authors is given at the end of the class list. As compared with that for the previous year, this subject list has increased in bulk by 43 per cent and the journals quoted by 33½ per cent. It is perhaps only to be expected that German periodicals should not be quoted, but it is rather difficult to account for the neglect of such periodicals as the *Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale*, the *Journal of Psychology, Philosophy and Scientific Methods*, and for the fact that only the London address of the INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS and only the Chicago address of the *Monist* are given. In this list, "religion" comprises, besides Christian and non-Christian religions, primitive religion and consequently witchcraft, magic, and the occult. In the same way, philosophy, including ethics and psychology, carries with it some headings verging on social, medical, and pathological psychology. It has been found convenient to include the articles relating to Jews, though these may not be all of a religious interest.

P. J.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- ACHARYA, SRI ANANDA. *Brahmadarsanam, or Intuition of the Absolute: being an Introduction to the Study of Hindu Philosophy.* London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1917. Pp. xii, 210. Price, 4s. 6d. net.
- A LEAGUE OF NATIONS: CONTRIBUTIONS BY VARIOUS WRITERS ON THE PROJECT OF. London: The League of Nations Society, 1917. Pp. 30. Price, 6d.
- ALIOTTA, ANTONIO. *La Guerra Eterna e il Dramma dell' Esistenza.* Napoli: Francesco Perrella, 1917. Pp. vi, 221. Price, 4 lire.
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